In the Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A dissolution-controlled chemical delivery device providing substantially [[constant]] controlled-release of at least one active ingredient into a gastrointestinal fluid [[medium]] throughout a substantial portion of [[the]] a delivery period which composition comprises:

(i) a shaped core (a) having at least one planar dissolution-controlled release face [[wherein the dimensions of said face remain constant throughout a substantial portion of the delivery period]], (b) comprising a compressed mixture containing less than 90% (w/w) of the active ingredient homogeneously mixed with at least one dissolution regulator operable to release the active ingredient from said release face wherein a release rate is determined by a surface area and rate of erosion of the release face, and optionally (c) having a score circumscribed on the surface to secure [[the]] a coating;

(ii) a mechanically strong granule compression coating surrounding and adhering to said core except the release face(s), said coating [[containing]] comprising an insoluble polymer selected from the group consisting of ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate and a methacrylic acid copolymer, [[and]] optionally at least one pore-forming element[[s]], and at least one pH sensitive element selected fom the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate and polymethacrylate operable to [[create channels in said insoluble coating to]] permit disintegration of the coating after release of said active ingredient is completed, wherein said [[pore-forming elements do]] coating does not alter a release rate of the active ingredient.

2. (Currently amended) A device according to claim 1 wherein said device is rectangular and said planar release surface is [[a]] square or rectangular.

3. (Currently Amended) A device according to claim 1 wherein said core is a cylinder and said planar release face is [[a circle]] circular.

4. (Original) A device according to claim 1 wherein said core is a prism and said planar release

surface is a polygon.

5. (Original) A device according to claim 1 wherein said core has two exposed planar release surfaces.

6. (Cancel)

7. (Original) A device according to claim 1 wherein said pore-forming element(s) is selected form a group consisting of dextrose, fructose, glucose, dextrates, sorbitol, propylene glycol, glycerin and carbowax.

8. (Original) A device according to claim 1 wherein said dissolution regulator is selected from a group consisting of hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, methyl cellulose, soluble modified starches, gelatin, and acacia.

9. (Original) A device according to claim 1 where said active ingredient is a pharmaceutical agent for human use.

10. (Currently amended) A device according to claim 9 where said active ingredient is selected from a group consisting of psychotherapeutic agents, anti-diabetic drugs, anticonvulsants, cardiovascular drugs, stroke treatment agents, respiratory therapies, anti-infective agents, migraine therapies, urinary tract agents, contraceptives, analgesics, cholesterol reducers, anti-arthritic agents, gastrointestinal products, muscle-relaxants, muscle-contractants, anti-Parkinson agents, anti-inflammatory agents, hormonal agents, diuretics, electrolytes, serotonin agonists and antagonists [[H2-antagonists muscle relaxants]].

11. (Original) A device according to claim 9 where said active ingredient is selected from a group consisting of aspirin, bupropion hydrochloride, buspirone hydrochloride, carbamazepine, carbidopa, cephalosporin, cimetidine hydrochloride, citalopram hydrobromide, clarithromycin, clonidine, diclofenac sodium, diltiazem hydrochloride, dipyridamole, divalproex sodium,

doxazosin mesylate, enalapril maleate, ethinyl estradiol, etodolac, fexofenadine hydrochloride, glipizide, haloperidol, ibuprofen, indomethacin, isosorbide dinitrate, isradipine, ketoprofen, labetalol, lansoprazole, levodopa, lithium carbonate, loratidine, lovastatin, methascopolomine chloride, metformin hydrochloride, metronidazole, methylphenidate hydrochloride, metoprolol succinate, morphine sulfate, naproxen sodium, nifedipine, nisoldipine, norethindrone acetate, omeprazole, oxybutynin chloride, oxycodone hydrochloride, penicillin, pentoxifylline, potassium chloride, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, rabeprazole sodium, ranitidine hydrochloride, salbutamol, terfenadine, theophylline, tramadol hydrochloride, trandolapril, venlafaxine hydrochloride, verapamil hydrochloride, and alternative or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

12-20. (Cancelled)

21. (Currently amended) A method of delivering a substantially constant controlled release of an active compound into a gastrointestinal fluid [[medium]] comprising: (a.) incorporating at least one biologically active ingredient into a tablet having: (i) a shaped core (a) having at least one planar dissolution-controlled release face wherein the dimensions of said face remain constant throughout a substantial portion of the delivery period, and (b) comprising a compressed mixture of the biologically active ingredient homogeneously mixed with at least one dissolution regulator operable to release the biologically active ingredient from said release face, and optionally (c) having a score circumscribed on the surface to secure the coating; (ii) a mechanically strong granule compression coating surrounding and adhering to said core except the release face(s), said coating [[containing]] comprising an insoluble polymer selected from the group consisting of ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate and a methacrylic acid copolymer, [[and]] optionally at least one pore-forming element[[s]], and at least one pH sensitive element selected fom the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate and polymethacrylate operable to [[create channels in said insoluble coating to]] permit disintegration of the coating after release of said active ingredient is completed, wherein said [[pore-forming elements do]] coating does not alter a release rate of the active ingredient, and said coating disintegrating over a substantially longer period of time than is required for said

dissolution regulator to release said biologically active ingredient; and, (b) placing said tablet in a fluid medium in need of the presence of said active ingredient.

22. (Currently amended) A dissolution-controlled chemical delivery device providing controlled variable release of at least one biologically active ingredient into a gastrointestinal fluid [[medium]] throughout a substantial portion of the delivery period which composition comprises (i) a shaped core (a) having at least one planar dissolution-controlled release face wherein the dissolution of said face causes at least one of the dimensions of said face to vary thereby increasing or decreasing the surface area of said face throughout a substantial portion of the delivery period, and (b) [[containing]] the biologically active ingredient homogeneously mixed with at least one dissolution regulator operable to release the biologically active ingredient from said release face, and; (ii) a mechanically strong granule compression coating surrounding and adhering to said core except the release face(s), said coating [[containing]] comprising an insoluble polymer selected from the group consisting of ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate and a methacrylic acid copolymer, [[and]] optionally at least one pore-forming element[[s]], and at least one pH sensitive element selected fom the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate and polymethacrylate operable to [[create channels in said insoluble coating to]] permit disintegration of the coating after release of said active ingredient is completed, wherein said [[pore-forming elements do]] coating does not alter a release rate of the active ingredient.

23. (Previously Amended) A device according to claim 22 wherein said core is a truncated bipyramid and said planar release face is a square.

24. (Currently Amended) A device according to claim 22 wherein said device is two frustums of a cone said frustums being attached at either base wherein said planar release surface is [[a circle]] circular.

25. (Cancel)

26. (Original) A device according to claim 22 wherein said pore-forming element is selected form a group consisting of dextrose, fructose, glucose, dextrates, sorbitol and carbowax.

27. (Original) A device according to claim 22 wherein said dissolution regulator is selected from a group consisting of hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, methyl cellulose, soluble modified starches, gelatin, and acacia;

28. (Original) A device according to claim 22 where the active ingredient is a pharmaceutical agent for human use.

29. (Currently Amended) A device according to claim 28 where the active ingredient is selected from a group consisting of psychotherapeutic agents, antidiabetic drugs, anticonvulsants, cardiovascular drugs, stroke treatment agents, respiratory therapies, anti-infective agents, migraine therapies, urinary tract agents, contraceptives, analgesics, cholesterol reducers, antiarthritic agents, gastrointestinal products, muscle-relaxants, muscle-contractants, anti-Parkinson agents, anti-inflammatory agents, hormonal agents, diuretics, electrolytes, serotonin agonists and antagonists [[H2-antagonists muscle relaxants]].

30. (Original) A device according to claim 28 where the active ingredient is selected based a suitable half-life and adsorption characteristics from a group consisting of aspirin, bupropion hydrochloride, buspirone hydrochloride, carbamazepine, carbidopa, cephalosporin, cimetidine hydrochloride, citalopram hydrobromide, clarithromycin, clonidine, diclofenac sodium, diltiazem hydrochloride, dipyridamole, divalproex sodium, doxazosin mesylate, enalapril maleate, ethinyl estradiol, etodolac, fexofenadine hydrochloride, glipizide, haloperidol, ibuprofen, indomethacine, isosorbide dinitrate, isradipine, ketoprofen, labetalol, lansoprazole, levodopa, lithium carbonate, loratidine, lovastatin, methascopolomine chloride, metformin hydrochloride, metronidazole, methylphenidate hydrochloride, metoprolol succinate, morphine sulfate, naproxen sodium, nifedipine, nisoldipine, norethindrone acetate, omeprazole, oxybutynin chloride, oxycodone hydrochloride, penicillin, pentoxifylline, potassium chloride, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, rabeprazole sodium, ranitidine hydrochloride, salbutamol, terfenadine, theophylline, tramadol

hydrochloride, trandolapril, venlafaxine hydrochloride, verapamil hydrochloride, and alternative or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

31-35. (Cancelled)

36. (Currently amended) A method of delivering an active ingredient with a controlled variable release of an active compound into a gastrointestinal fluid [[medium]] comprising: (a.) incorporating at least one biologically active ingredient into a tablet having: (i) a shaped core (a) having at least one planar dissolution-controlled release face wherein the dissolution of said face causes at least one of the dimensions of said face to vary thereby increasing or decreasing the surface area of said face throughout a substantial portion of the delivery period, and (b) [[containing]] a compressed mixture of the biologically active ingredient homogeneously mixed with at least one dissolution regulator operable to release the biologically active ingredient from said release face; and, (ii) a mechanically strong granule compression coating surrounding and adhering to said core except the release face(s), said coating [[containing]] comprising an insoluble polymer selected from the group consisting of ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate and a methacrylic acid copolymer, [[and]] optionally at least one pore-forming element[[s]], and at least one pH sensitive element selected fom the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate and polymethacrylate operable to [[create channels in said insoluble coating to]] permit disintegration of the coating after release of said active ingredient is completed, wherein said [[pore-forming elements do]] coating does not alter a release rate of the active ingredient, and said coating disintegrating over a substantially longer period of time than is required for said dissolution regulator to release said biologically active ingredient; and, (b) placing said tablet in a fluid medium in need of the presence of said active ingredient.

37. (Currently amended) A diffusion-controlled chemical delivery device providing substantially constant-controlled-release of at least one active ingredient into a gastrointestinal fluid [[medium]] throughout a substantial portion of the delivery period which composition comprises: (i) a shaped core having (a) at least one planar release face wherein the dimensions of said face

remain constant throughout a substantial portion of the delivery period, and (b) a planar dissolution surface within the matrix wherein the surface area of said dissolution surface increases throughout the delivery period to compensate for an increase in the diffusion path length, and, [[containing]] comprising (c) a compressed mixture containing less than 90% (w/w) of the active ingredient homogeneously mixed with at least one [[compound]] component insoluble in the fluid media operable to release the active ingredient from said release [[surface]] face; and, (ii) a mechanically strong granule compression coating surrounding and adhering to said core except the release face(s), said coating [[containing]] comprising an insoluble polymer selected from the group consisting of ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate and a methacrylic acid copolymer, [[and]] optionally at least one pore-forming element[[s]], and at least one pH sensitive element selected fom the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate and polymethacrylate operable to [[create channels in said insoluble coating to]] permit disintegration of the coating after release of said active ingredient is completed.

38. (Previously Amended) A device according to claim 37 herein said core is a truncated bipyramid and said planar release face is a square.

39. (Currently Amended) A device according to claim 37 wherein said device is [[two frustums of a cone]] a truncated bipyramid wherein said planar release surface is [[a circle]] circular.

40-42. (Cancel)

43. (Currently amended) A device according to claim [[36]] 37 where said active ingredient is a pharmaceutical agent for human use.

44. (Currently amended) A device according to claim [[36]] 37 where said active ingredient is selected from a group consisting of psychotherapeutic agents, anti-diabetic drugs, anticonvulsants, cardiovascular drugs, stroke treatment agents, respiratory therapies, anti-infective agents, migraine therapies, urinary tract agents, contraceptives, analgesics, cholesterol

reducers, anti-arthritic agents, gastrointestinal products, muscle-relaxants, muscle-contractants, anti-Parkinson agents, anti-inflammatory agents, hormonal agents, diuretics, electrolytes, serotonin agonists and antagonists [[H2-antagonists muscle relaxants]].

45. (Currently amended) A device according to claim [[36]] 37 where the pharmaceutical active is selected from a group consisting of aspirin, bupropion hydrochloride, buspirone hydrochloride, carbamazepine, carbidopa, cephalosporin, cimetidine hydrochloride, citalopram hydrobromide, clarithromycin, clonidine, diclofenac sodium, diltiazem hydrochloride, dipyridamole, divalproex sodium, doxazosin mesylate, enalapril maleate, ethinyl estradiol, etodolac, fexofenadine hydrochloride, glipizide, haloperidol, ibuprofen, indomethacine, isosorbide dinitrate, isradipine, ketoprofen, labetalol, lansoprazole, levodopa, lithium carbonate, loratidine, lovastatin, methascopolomine chloride, metformin hydrochloride, metronidazole, methylphenidate hydrochloride, metoprolol succinate, morphine sulfate, naproxen sodium, nifedipine, nisoldipine, norethindrone acetate, omeprazole, oxybutynin chloride, oxycodone hydrochloride, penicillin, pentoxifylline, potassium chloride, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, rabeprazole sodium, ranitidine hydrochloride, salbutamol, terfenadine, theophylline, tramadol hydrochloride, trandolapril, venlafaxine hydrochloride, verapamil hydrochloride, and alternative or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof

46-50. (Cancelled)

51. (Currently amended) A method of delivering [[a]] an active ingredient with a constant controlled release of an active compound into a gastrointestinal fluid [[medium]] comprising: (a.) incorporating at least one biologically active ingredient into a tablet having: (i) a shaped core (a) having at least one planar release face wherein the area of the dissolution surface of said surface increases throughout the delivery period to compensate for an increase in the diffusion path length and (b) [[containing]] a compressed mixture of the biologically active ingredient homogeneously mixed with at least one insoluble polymer operable to release the biologically active ingredient from said exposed surface; (ii) a mechanically strong granule compression coating surrounding and adhering to said core except the release face(s), said coating [[containing]] comprising an insoluble polymer selected from the group consisting of ethyl

cellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate and a methacrylic acid copolymer, [[and]] optionally at least one pore-forming element[[s]], and at least one pH sensitive element selected fom the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate and polymethacrylate operable to [[create channels in said insoluble coating to]] permit disintegration of the coating after release of said active ingredient is completed, wherein said [[pore-forming elements do]] coating does not alter a release rate of the active ingredient, and said coating disintegrating over a substantially longer period of time than is required for said dissolution regulator to release said biologically active ingredient; and, (b) placing said tablet in a fluid medium in need of the presence of said active ingredient.

52-64. (Cancel)

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